



## 14 CFR Parts 1264 and 1271

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### Implementation of the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act and Adjustment of Amounts for 2022

**AGENCY:** National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

**ACTION:** Final rule.

**SUMMARY:** The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) has adopted a final rule making inflation adjustments to civil monetary penalties within its jurisdiction. This final rule represents the annual 2022 inflation adjustments of monetary penalties. These adjustments are required by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015.

**DATES:** This final rule is effective [INSERT DATE OF PUBLICATION IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER].

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Bryan R. Diederich, Office of the General Counsel, NASA Headquarters, telephone (202) 358-0216.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

##### I. Background

The Inflation Adjustment Act, as amended by the 2015 Act, required Federal agencies to adjust the civil penalty amounts within their jurisdiction for inflation by July 1, 2016. Subsequent to the 2016 adjustment, Federal agencies were required to make an annual inflation adjustment by January 15 every year thereafter.<sup>1</sup> Under the amended Act, any increase in a civil penalty made under the Act will apply to penalties assessed after the increase takes effect, including penalties

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<sup>1</sup> See 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

whose associated violation predated the increase.<sup>2</sup> The inflation adjustments mandated by the Act serve to maintain the deterrent effect of civil penalties and to promote compliance with the law.

Pursuant to the Act, adjustments to the civil penalties are required to be made by January 15 of each year. The annual adjustments are based on the percent change between the U.S.

Department of Labor’s Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (“CPI-U”) for the month of October preceding the date of the adjustment and the CPI-U for October of the prior year (28 U.S.C. 2461 note, section (5)(b)(1)). Based on that formula, the cost-of-living adjustment multiplier for 2021 is 1.06222 percent. Pursuant to the 2015 Act, adjustments are rounded to the nearest dollar.

## **II. The Final Rule**

This final rule makes the required adjustments to civil penalties for 2022. Applying the 2022 multiplier above, the adjustments for each penalty are summarized below.

<b>Law</b>	<b>Penalty Description</b>	<b>2021 Penalty</b>	<b>Penalty Adjusted for 2022</b>
Program Fraud Civil Remedies Act of 1986	Maximum Penalties for False Claims	\$11,803	\$12,537
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1989, P.L. 101-121, sec. 319	Minimum Penalty for use of appropriated funds to lobby or influence certain contracts	\$20,731	\$22,021

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<sup>2</sup> Inflation Adjustment Act section 6, *codified at* 28 U.S.C. 2461 note.

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1989, P.L. 101-121, sec. 319	Maximum Penalty for use of appropriated funds to lobby or influence certain contracts	\$207,314	\$220,213
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1989, P.L. 101-121, sec. 319	Minimum penalty for failure to report certain lobbying transactions	\$20,731	\$22,021
Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1989, P.L. 101-121, sec. 319	Maximum penalty for failure to report certain lobbying transactions	\$207,314	\$220,213

This rule codifies these civil penalty amounts by amending parts 1264 and 1271 of title 14 of the CFR.

### **III. Legal Authority and Effective Date**

NASA issues this rule under the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act of 1990,<sup>3</sup> as amended by the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996,<sup>4</sup> and further amended by the Federal Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act Improvements Act of 2015,<sup>5</sup> which requires NASA to adjust the civil penalties within its jurisdiction for inflation according to a statutorily prescribed formula.

Section 553 of title 5 of the United States Code generally requires an agency to publish a rule at least 30 days before its effective date to allow for advance notice and opportunity for public comments.<sup>6</sup> After the initial adjustment for 2016, however, the Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment Act requires agencies to make subsequent annual adjustments for inflation “notwithstanding section 553 of title 5, United States Code.” Moreover, the 2022 adjustments are made according to a statutory formula that does not provide for agency discretion. Accordingly, a delay in effectiveness of the 2022 adjustments is not required.

#### **IV. Regulatory Requirements**

##### **Executive Orders 12866 and 13563**

Executive Orders (EOs) 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). EO 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule is not a significant regulatory action under EO 12866 and was not reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).

##### **Regulatory Flexibility Act**

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<sup>3</sup> Public Law 101-410, 104 Stat. 890 (1990).

<sup>4</sup> Public Law 104-134, section 31001(s)(1), 110 Stat. 1321, 1321-373 (1996).

<sup>5</sup> Public Law 114-74, section 701, 129 Stat. 584, 599 (2015).

<sup>6</sup> See 5 U.S.C. 533(d).

Because no notice of proposed rulemaking is required, the Regulatory Flexibility Act does not require an initial or final regulatory flexibility analysis.<sup>7</sup>

### **Paperwork Reduction Act**

In accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995,<sup>8</sup> NASA reviewed this final rule. No collections of information pursuant to the Paperwork Reduction Act are contained in the final rule.

### **List of Subjects in 14 CFR Parts 1264 and 1271**

Claims, Lobbying, Penalties.

For the reasons stated in the preamble, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is amending 14 CFR parts 1264 and 1271 as follows:

### **PART 1264—IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM FRAUD CIVIL PENALTIES ACT OF 1986**

1. The authority citation for part 1264 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** 31 U.S.C. 3809, 51 U.S.C. 20113(a).

#### **§ 1264.102 [Amended]**

2. In § 1264.102, remove the number “\$11,803 everywhere it appears and add in its place the number “\$12,537”

### **PART 1271—NEW RESTRICTIONS ON LOBBYING**

3. The authority citation for part 1271 continues to read as follows:

**Authority:** Section 319, Pub. L. 101-121 (31 U.S.C. 1352); Pub. L. 97-258 (31 U.S.C. 6301 *et seq.*)

#### **§ 1271.400 [Amended]**

4. In § 1271.400:

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<sup>7</sup> 5 U.S.C. 603(a), 604(a).

<sup>8</sup> 44 U.S.C. 3506.

- a. In paragraphs (a) and (b), remove the words “not less than \$20,731 and not more than \$207,314” and add in their place the words “not less than \$22,021 and not more than \$220,213.”
- b. In paragraph (e), remove “\$20,731” wherever it appears and add in its place “\$22,021” and remove “\$207,314” and add in its place “\$220,213.”

**Appendix A to Part 1271 [Amended]**

5. In appendix A to part 1271:

- a. Remove the number “\$20,731” everywhere it appears and add in its place the number “\$22,021.”
- b. Remove the number “\$207,314” everywhere it appears and add in its place the number “\$220,213.”

Nanette J. Smith,  
Team Lead for NASA Directives and Regulations.  
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